

The Valley Herald.

C. A. Warner, - - Editor.

CHASKA, MINN., JUNE 6, 1863.

The "Good" Sioux Indians.

The Chicago Tribune has a dispatch from Des Moines, which says that dispatches have been received from the commander at Fort Randall, calling for immediate reinforcements to meet the threatened Indian troubles. He states that several of the Sioux Indians have pitched their camps within the grounds of the Fort, and insolently defy the troops to remove them.

A division of the Iowa 6th cavalry, under Lieut. Pollock, were ordered to march at once to the Fort, and have left Camp Cook for that purpose.

It should be borne in mind that these are the Indians who were so "good" and humble when surrounded by United States bayonets at Fort Snelling and Mankato. Their christianity needs the constant incentive of muskets, to make it efficacious for their salvation.

The Quota of Minnesota.

The New York Tribune says that the War Department has finally arrived at a definite decision as to the course to be adopted in ascertaining whether the several States have furnished their quotas of men under the calls for volunteers heretofore made. Three years is adopted as the unit, so to speak, of service. Every State is first credited with all the men it has furnished for three years' service. Then each State is further credited with the number of men furnished for a less term than three years, but is credited, not for the full number so furnished, but in the proportions that their terms of service bear to the three years. Thus 3,000 two years' men, like those who are now being mustered out of the service in New York, are counted as equivalent to 2,000 three years' men, and 4,000 nine-months' men count only as 1,000 three-years' men.

It becomes a very interesting question then to ascertain how stands the account of Minnesota with the Government, under this rule of computation.

We may at once exclude the three months' men raised under the first call of the President for 75,000, as these were merged in our three years' levies, and are not counted by the Government.

The quotas of troops apportioned to this State under succeeding calls have been as follows:

1. Under the Congressional requisition of 1861 for 500,000 men—4,468 three years' men.
2. Under the call of July 24, 1862—2,631 three years' men.
3. Under the call of Aug. 4th, 1862—2,631 nine months' men.

We learn from the Adjutant General that the State has furnished under these calls respectively:

- Under the first call 4,631 three years' men
- Under the second and third calls 1,647 three years' men and 1,218 one years' men

In the aggregate our State has been called upon for 7,149 three years and 2,681 nine months' men. Assuming that four three months' men are equivalent to one three years' man, our aggregate quota under all calls would be 7,819 three years' men. To meet these requisitions we have raised 9,277 three years' and 1,218 one years' men, equivalent, according to Stanton's rule, to 9,684 three years' men, leaving an excess of men furnished over our aggregate quota, under all calls, of 1,865 men, which will be credited to our State on the quota to be apportioned to it under the coming conscription.

If the Government should not call for more than 200,000 men which seems likely, the excess to be credited to us would balance the quota assigned to us, and we should not have to draft a single man.

If the Government should call for 300,000 men, we should have to draft 819 men in all throughout the State and for every additional 100,000 called, we should have to raise about 900 men.

—Thomas Sims, the slave who recently escaped from Vicksburg with his wife and family, and is now in Boston, has been advertised by his old master, in Vicksburg, and a reward of \$500 offered for his recovery. Ten years ago Tom's master was able to walk into Boston, capture Tom, and take him back to his plantation. To-day he can't do it, nor any other rebel. The master has been two years fighting for his rights, with the result as above stated.

Latest Advices from Vicksburg.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.

The Bulletin of this city has the following:

CINCINNATI, June 4.—Our direct advices from Vicksburg are to the 3rd of May. For several days previous, quiet prevailed all along the line, broken only by occasional cannonading.

The Commercial has a dispatch dated the 3rd ult., saying spies are once more tramping. We are erecting earthworks, and are mining to blow the face out of one or two of the rebel forts that are unapproachable otherwise.

The idea of carrying the place by storm, seems to be abandoned. The safer and surer plan of starving General Pemberton into submission now finds favor everywhere.

A deserter came into our lines this morning. He represents that he was sent by Gen. Pemberton to communicate verbally with Genls. Johnston and Loring. The former is supposed to be between Big Black River and Jackson. The latter was near Port Gibson. He represents affairs in the city as growing desperate. About 18,000 effective men are there, one-half of whom are kept on the fortifications night and day, and not allowed to be idle an instant on any pretext. Gens. Pemberton, Lee, Reynolds, Stevenson and others, are in the city.

Most of the sick left before its investment. Over 100 women and children have been killed by our bombardment. The gunboats inflicted no injury on the city.

General Pemberton believed his rations would hold out thirty days, but urged Johnston to come to his relief within ten days at farthest.

Cavalry horses have been turned loose and driven towards our lines owing to the lack of forage.

There was ammunition enough to last sixty days, with the exception of gun caps, which were scarce.

All confidently expect superhuman efforts to be made by those outside to raise the siege. They consider Vicksburg the strongest place in the Confederacy.

Gen. Blair has met no enemy in force, and the reports of Johnston being near are disbelieved. Banks with reinforcements is reported near here, but like many other rumors, it may have little foundation in fact.

This morning the heaviest cannonading of the siege was kept up, without intermission for nearly three hours. New batteries have been lately put in position and 150 guns are playing on the city. At daylight this morning the firing was rapid beyond belief. The reports of the guns along the whole line averaged a second for minutes together.

The Last of the Winnebagoes.

The steamer Davenport arrived at the levee last evening at 6 o'clock with nearly 800 Winnebago Indians and 20 dogs aboard, bound for the new reservation on the Missouri river. They were guarded by 40 members of company F, 19th Minnesota volunteers, under charge of Lieut. Kennedy. The boat stopped an hour to coal up, and during that time a large crowd of persons collected to see the red-skins. Among the crowd on the boat were a great many squaws, one of which was a half breed, named Sarah Clark, with a shawl over her shoulders. She came ashore to exchange some arrows for fish, and spoke good English. We looked in vain for Longfellow's Hiawatha, but concluded she didn't come on that boat.—Dubuque Herald.

Port Hudson Besieged.

NEW YORK, June 3.

The steamer Geo. Cromwell, which arrived from New Orleans this forenoon, brings the following news:

Seventy-five prisoners arrived at New Orleans on the 25th, from Baton Rouge, among them, Ex-Gov. Robert Wickliffe, who was captured near Port Hudson.

The Era of the 27th has the following:

Banks moved down the Red River with his army, and crossed to Bayou Sara, thence to Port Hudson, where he united his force with Aguirre's.

The gunboats under Farragut were to open up on the 24th. The mortar fleet opened fire on Port Hudson on the night of the 25th, silencing several of the enemy's guns. Port Hudson is now, therefore, closely besieged and hemmed in, and the fall of this stronghold will be speedy, even should Gen. Banks not order an assault of the works.

Col. Grierson is co-operating with Banks. The garrison of Port Hudson is estimated at about 10,000, and scantily supplied with provisions.

The reported rebel iron-clad from Mobile, and the capture of two of our ships, proves to be a canard.

THE SIOUX WAR.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE NORTHWEST.

LITTLE CROW'S MOVEMENTS.

PREPARING FOR HIS WORK OF SLAUGHTER.

HIS FORCES AT ST. JOSEPH.

A MONSTER GOVERNMENT TRAIN.

Special Correspondence of the St. Paul Press. ALEXANDRIA, Minn., May 29, 1863.

The mail and escort from Fort Abercrombie arrived here last evening, and I hasten to lay before you the following news of Little Crow's movements, which is derived from trustworthy sources and which is considered entirely reliable. George McKay, brother of the celebrated James McKay, known almost time out of mind all over the far Northwest as "the prince of voyageurs," arrived at Abercrombie a few days ago from Fort Garry.

On his way there he met Little Crow and a portion of his band, about three hundred in number, at St. Joe, about half of which force was about leaving with him for the Red River Settlement, it was presumed for arms and ammunition.

Mr. McKay has long been on intimate terms with Little Crow, and the latter was free and unreserved in his conversation. It was his intention, after proceeding to make a treaty of peace with the Assiniboines, Crees, and Chippewas of the Prairie—the latter having lately attacked a portion of his band, and captured six horses—to return to St. Joe and make that place his base of operations. He intends to keep all the roads open towards St. Joe, to enable him to escape with his warriors in case of necessity, to the British Possession, and five hundred warriors would meet him there, when his men would be sub-divided, and he would commence hostilities on his return from Fort Garry.

Little Crow endeavored to retain the good will of all the settlers on the other side of the boundary line, but made the most sanguinary threats against all American citizens (or Yankees), without regard to age or sex. The half breeds were notified to wear the usual feather on the head, and they should remain unmolested, but all those found among our forces, or engaged in any service against the Indians, were threatened with destruction. Little Crow's forces were in good condition, and pretty well armed and supplied.

A very intelligent half breed, Vallis Maubrais, also reached Fort Abercrombie, from St. Joe, whose information corroborates that of Mr. McKay, though he is of opinion that Little Crow feels himself in something of a dilemma, and he believes he is forced against his will into his present warlike attitude, by his warriors, he himself, feeling the hopelessness of his cause.

Father Andrew, of St. Joe, has ransomed a boy belonging to the Scott family, murdered at Old Crossing last fall, giving Little Crow a horse for him. The little fellow was dressed in full Indian costume. He is, I believe, the only survivor of that massacre. Father Andrew had also sent two men to Devil's Lake, with horses, to rescue two other white children remaining with the Indians, at that place.

An immense government train is now en route for Fort Abercrombie, consisting of one hundred and twenty-five wagons. A portion of it will reach Alexandria in a day or two, where it will remain until the whole train is collected and organized, when it will start under the charge of a strong guard to its destination. Capt. Bayard's company of infantry, and also that of Capt. Baure's, from Abercrombie, together with a howitzer, will reach here to-morrow next day, to accompany the train forward. In addition to this force, Capt. Henderson will send forty of his men; Capt. Pettit twenty-five; Capt. Rockwood twenty; and Capt. McLarty twenty-five. Capt. Henderson and Captain Rockwood's men will act as scouts, and will be, in a measure, an independent though auxiliary force.

Escort duty, by the way, as far as Company K is concerned, has ceased to be either a pleasure or a pastime. The weather has been excessively hot, dry and dusty, and a trip over the long prairies, where there is a scarcity of water, is very hard both upon men and horses. Capt. Rockwood now sends twenty men once a week with the mail to Fort Abercrombie, and the duty is so severe, that one or more horses are sacrificed on almost every trip, and if the service continues, the wear and tear of horse-flesh will increase.

I would like to pay a tribute to the beauty of this splendid country hereabouts, dressed as it is, in its summer robes of leaves and blossoms—the gorgeous woods, rich in perfume, and echoing the musical voices of a hundred feathered choristers—the lovely prairies, edged and dotted with groves, with settings of silver lakes, and, more than all, with their processions of myriad flowers of every hue—but I am incapable of the task.

Major Camp, commandant at Fort Abercrombie, has forwarded an official report, which contains a few additional particulars.

Little Crow says that he has four

hundred scouts watching the road between Fort Abercrombie and Pomme de Terre, along the route to Yellow Medicine, and on the Missouri River. If a large party comes to attack him, he will, if possible, get behind them and attack the settlements.

Standing Buffalo and Sweet Corn are at Devil's Lake, but intend to go to St. Joseph soon. They are anxious for peace, and Standing Buffalo is expecting an answer from Gen. Sibley to a communication which he addressed him through Gov. Dallas, last March. [The General has never received this communication.]

The Yanktons have had a quarrel with Little Crow, and cut up some of his lodges. They have left him, and are now moving towards the Missouri river.

Vicksburg News.

New York, May 31.

The Tribune says at 2 o'clock this morning our Washington correspondent telegraphed the facts of the situation at Vicksburg as summed up by high authority.

Grant has, step by step, driven the rebels into their intrenchments, turning the guns against them. They have troops to relieve each other as often as may be desired in defending the line of their works; but he is continuing without serious, if any molestation from Johnston, so far, to assail successfully but gradually, in order to take as much care as he should of the lives of his troops engaged in the desperate fighting of such a siege.

A Washington letter to the Commercial says: Although it has been contradicted, it is true that the President did receive a dispatch a day or two ago, from General Grant, in which he stated that he had intercepted a dispatch from the rebel Secretary of War, not Jeff. Davis, as published, to Gen. Pemberton stating that if he could hold out at Vicksburg fifteen days longer he could send him 100,000 men.

Gen. Grant adds that this was impossible for two reasons: First—That Col. Grierson had so destroyed the Railroads in Mississippi that that number of men could not be forwarded in that time.

And Second—That Pemberton could not hold out fifteen days.

Gen. Grant was sanguine.

Bragg Falling Back.

WASHINGTON, May 29.

Murfreesboro advices to the 24th state that the movement commenced by a portion of Bragg's army, under Breckinridge, has become general, and Polk and Hardee have withdrawn their forces in the direction of Vicksburg, though Bragg keeps his headquarters at Shelbyville so as to watch Rosecrans.

A letter dated the 24th states that Colburn's division of Bragg's army is actually sent to Mississippi, and that Bragg's army is now falling back to the lines of the Tennessee. Another Murfreesboro dispatch says an order was read last night for the troops to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

Reports of formidable demonstrations on our right are not confirmed; but there is probably rebel force enough in that quarter to keep our troops on the watch.

A Memphis dispatch of the 28th says General Cass and Lieut. Col. Cameron, of the 34th Indiana, are reported killed. A Captain of the 24th Indiana was killed. Lieut. Col. Bacon's right hand was shattered while grasping the colors of his regiment, endeavoring to rally his men under a murderous fire.

The Capture of Puebla.

NEW YORK, June 2.

An extra of the Havana Diario, of the 24th ult., received per steamer Sheldrake, reports the arrival at Havana, of the French war steamer Darien, from Vera Cruz, with important dispatches from Gen. Forey, announcing the occupation of Puebla, by the French forces under his command.

The prisoners include Gen. Ortega, and twenty-three other Generals; 900 other minor officers, and 17,000 men prisoners.

On the 16th ult., Gen. Forey opened with heavy artillery on Fort Totipotlan, and on the 17th, a breach was effected. The French troops then moved to the assault, and after desperate resistance entered the place, when Gen. Ortega, on the 24th of May, surrendered unconditionally.

One division of the French army had started for the city of Mexico.

All Quiet on the Rappahannock.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 29, 1863.

Yesterday a successful balloon reconnaissance was made by Captain Paine. No indications of a movement were discovered, though it is still believed that a portion of their forces have passed up the Rappahannock. No communication is allowed between pickets, and intelligence from the other side is very meagre. "All quiet on the Rappahannock."

NEW YORK, June 2.—It is stated that Gen. Houston will run for Governor of Texas, with the design of forming a Republic of Texas.

SAINT PAUL MARKET.

Beans

White, 3 bu. \$1 50 @ 1 75

Bread

Water Crackers, 3 lb. 5

Butter Crackers, 3 lb. 12

Soda, Boston, &c. 5

Pilot Bread, 3 bbl. \$3 50

Butter

Firm, 3 lb. 12 @ 15

Country, in rolls. 12 @ 15

Cheese

W. R. 3 lb. 9 @ 91

E. D. 11 @

Coffee

Rio, Prime, 3 lb. 33 @ 85

Laguayra 40 @ 90

Java 45 @ 50

Mocho 45 @ 50

Eggs

Per dozen. @ 9

Fruits

Apples, green, 3 bbl. \$4 @ 50

Apples, dried, 3 lb. 7 @ 10

Cranberries, 3 bu. @ 150

Peaches, dry, 3 lb. @ 12

Prunes @ 10

Currants 10 @

Feathers

Live Geese 55 @ 60

Indian 15 @ 20

Flour and Meal

Superfine, 3 bbl. \$5 00

Extra 5.50 @ 6.00

Corn Meal, 3 bag 1 @ 10

Grain

Wheat, 3 bush. 80 @ 88

Rye 33 @ 40

Oats 45 @ 50

Barley 60 @ 65

Corn 40 @ 45

Lead and Shot

Pig, 3 lb. 10

Bar. 10

Shot, 3 bag \$2 25

Molasses

Plantation, 3 gallon 60 @ 75

Sugar House. 80 @

Golden Syrup 1 00 @

Nails

Galv. 8s and 10s, 3 keg. \$5 00 @ 5.50

Wrought. 9 00

Onions

Per bush 60 @ 65

Provisions

Mess Pork, 3 bbl. \$- @ 11 00

Mess Beef. 10 @ 11 50

Clear sides, 3 lb. @ 10

Hams, plain, 3 lb. 5 @ 61

Shoulders 6 @

Lard 6 @

Sugar

Brown 11 @ 12

Crushed 18

Loaf. 17

Man's

Other

Any

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HOWARD ASSOCIATION

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

Diseases of the nervous system, HYSTERIA or SEMINAL WEAKNESS, POTENCE, and other affections of the ORGANS, PHYSICAL DEBILITY and TUBERCULAR DEBILITY—new and reliable Reports of the Howard Association, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge, address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOWARD, H. Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Henry Youn's

CHEAP CASH STORE

HAVING now on hand and for sale a large stock of goods—art of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries & Provisions,

Crockery, and Stoneware, Iron Nails, Glass, and Tinware.

HARDWARE

Boots and Shoes,

Hats, Caps

etc.

All of which he will sell at the lowest living profit, either for cash, or in exchange for country produce, for which he will always pay the highest market price.

Cash paid for Wheat.

Chaska, Sept. 18, 1862.

1863.

Milwaukee and La Crosse

RAIL ROAD LINE.

With its connections, forms the shortest, quickest and only direct route to

MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO

Detroit, Toledo, Pittsburg,

NEW YORK, BOSTON,

and all

POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

Valley Herald.

CHASKA, JUNE 6, 1863

TOWN AND COUNTY.

THE ENROLLMENT.—The Board of Enrollment for the 2nd Congressional District, have for several days been in session for the purpose of dividing the District into convenient sub-districts, so that the enrollment under the law of Congress passed last winter, can be effected with speed and economy. Carver County is constituted one sub-district, and W. B. GRISWOLD, of Chaska, appointed Enrolling Officer.

The enrollment is no sure indication of a draft, but the law providing that it shall take place as soon as preparation could be made for it, the officers will proceed immediately to their duties. Unless the Government draft more than 200,000 men this State will not be obliged to furnish another man. By referring in another column to an article concerning the quota of Minnesota, it will be seen that our State has already furnished in excess of her quota 1,855 men. If we are to have a draft, that number will doubtless be placed to our credit. Until more than 200,000 are called for, those standing in fear of rebel bullets will please take notice that the distance of nearly one thousand miles intervenes, and a closer proximity to their deadly missiles does not await them.

THE NEW ROAD MOVES.—The parties contracting with the county for the building of the Yorkville and Bloomington road, commenced their labors last week at the first slough below Yorkville. To satisfy ourselves in regard to the probabilities of its early completion, we made a flying trip to the scene of operation. We found the contractors, four in number, busily engaged in various duties, such as ditching, brushing, cooking, &c. The work on the road was progressing finely, the first swamp of twenty rods being nearly completed, according to specifications except grading. Their culinary department consists of a stove stationed at the west side of their sleeping shanty. Mr. Sassen presides as chief cook and chamber maid, and seems to perform his task with as good success and better humor, than many whom nature and education have rendered more suitable for such a situation.

The indications are that we are to have a good road, and that it will be built strictly according to contract. Our anxiety in reference to this end of the road having subsided, we feel anxious that some one should interest himself enough to agitate the subject of building that portion lying in Hennepin county. Some one should be delegated to go to Minneapolis and interest the merchants there in this project, and through them the County Board may be induced to make an appropriation sufficient to complete the road. If the whole road is not built, the labor performed by this county will be productive of no good for at least a year to come.

NEW CHURCH IN CARVER.—We were pleased to notice yesterday while at Carver, that the citizens of that village have appreciated the necessity of a church building, and are at last erecting one of large and handsome dimensions near the river. The workmen were busily engaged raising the timbers of the steeple, which, we should judge, was at least forty feet high from the crest of the building. Great credit is due the citizens of Carver for their liberality—in contributing so largely toward its erection. This is a move in the right direction, and shows that the moral tone of the community, though previous to this time was somewhat latent in its workings, is at last appearing in a tangible form.

BRICK.—We are able to inform the brick wanting public, that the first kiln of the season is burning, and will be ready for market next week. Those in want of a superior article of Chaska brick, will do themselves the kindness to soon at the yard formerly owned by J. W. GREGG. As there are many calls for brick this season, the probabilities are that this kiln will be "cleaned out" without ceremony.

GINSSE WANTED.—10,000 lbs. within the next 20 days, for which the highest price in cash will be paid—price eight cents per lb.

C. A. WARNER.

WHEAT continues to come in quite freely; 87 to 89 cents has been the ruling price during the past week. Our merchants have had great difficulty thus far to get sacks to ship their wheat, but now that an embargo is laid on navigation above the Rapids, we shall soon be able to get a full supply.

TALL RYE!!—We were shown on the 1st day of June, some stalks of rye which measured four feet and ten inches.

Late News Items.

Schuyler Colfax has received letters from officers of Straight's brigade, captured by Forrest in Georgia, with entirely different statements as to their capture from those published in the rebel papers. They defeated Forrest three times, captured two pieces of artillery, killed 100 wounded 200, and took many prisoners. They lost, themselves, about sixty in killed and wounded; and finally, as 250 of their men had gone twenty-five miles in advance, the remainder, 1000, surrendered to 2,700 rebels. The officers were to retain their colors, side arms, and money. The privates were to retain all except arms, but they were finally stripped of their blankets and clothing, and even pen knives, combs, &c.

A man named Carl Beno Zander was arrested in Cleveland, Ohio, some days since, on suspicion of being a rebel spy. Among the papers found on him were a pass through the Confederate lines, and a letter to the Confederate Secretary of War, with an answer to it. The Secretary's letter addressed him as a bearer of dispatches. He admitted having been engaged by the rebel authorities to train and drill cavalry troops.

Five judges and inspectors of election have been sentenced, in Philadelphia, to pay a fine of two hundred dollars each and to be imprisoned six months, for preparing and signing a fraudulent election certificate, declaring a man named Leech elected to the Common Council.

John H. Warring, a wealthy Marylander, is being tried by Court Martial on a charge of giving aid and comfort to the rebels. Holt is Judge Advocate and Gen. Ripley presiding officer.

Gen. McClellan, it is said, has purchased a tract of land in West Orange, N. J., and intends building a residence there for permanent occupancy by himself and family.

Col. D'Ussay is to be confined a year at Sing Sing. He loses his back pay and is disqualified from holding office.

The division of the late rebel Gen. Van Dorn is to be commanded by Gen. Forrest.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, May 20. Gen. Schenck and Gov. Curtis had a long interview with the President today. It is said that they seriously apprehend an invasion of Maryland or Pennsylvania.

The fact that Gen. Rosecrans began to move upwards of a week ago, tends to confirm the report that Bragg is falling back from his front.

(Herald's Special.)—Private advices from Gauley, Virginia, states that warm work is expected in that region before long, as the enemy has lately been making demonstrations which indicate that they are bent on mischief.

Twelve thousand rebels crossed the Blackwater, and it is feared that Beauregard's forces are to be brought from Charleston, and an active campaign in this direction is to be inaugurated by the rebels to offset their Vicksburg disaster.

Major General W. B. Franklin has consented to the use of his name as candidate of the Democratic party, for Governor of Pennsylvania, provided the Convention adopts an unmistakable war platform.

Rebel Force in Virginia.

NEW YORK, May 29. A Washington dispatch says, from the most trustworthy sources we are informed that the whole rebel force in Virginia does not number 80,000 men, and this statement allows them 20,000 reinforcements, received since the battle of Chancellorsville.

A Heavy Reconnaissance.

NEW YORK, May 29. The 8th Illinois cavalry in a reconnoitering expedition down the Peninsula, between the Potomac and Rappahannock, captured 125 prisoners, 1500 contrabands, 800 horses, and broke up four smuggling routes.

Department of the South Inactive.

NEW YORK, May 31. The Times says there is no prospect that anything will be attempted in that department of the South. Orders have been sent there to give furloughs to five per cent. and these instructions are to be carried out forthwith.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date the thirtieth day of April, A. D. One thousand eight hundred and Sixty-Two, executed by Ferdinand Strache and Louise Strache his wife, of the county of Carver, State of Minnesota, to Ferdinand Gottfried Hill, of the same place, and recorded on the seventh day of May, A. D. 1862, at 11 o'clock A. M. in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county of Carver, in Book 677 of Mortgages, on pages 211, 212 and 213, in and by which said mortgage the said mortgagors granted, bargained and sold unto the said mortgagee, his heirs and assigns forever, all that piece or parcel of land situated in said county of Carver, and known and designated as the north half (1/2) of the northwest quarter and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section number seventeen (17) in Township number one hundred and fifteen (115) in Range number six (6) and Meridian (24), containing one hundred and sixty acres (160) with the hereunto and appurtenances thereto belonging, to secure the payment of the sum of four hundred dollars, according to the conditions of a certain promissory note given for the said sum and made payable in one year after the date thereof, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and bearing even date with said mortgage; and,

Whereas, there is now due on said note and mortgage the sum of four hundred and forty dollars and six cents (\$440.60) no part of said note having been paid, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to recover said debt secured by said mortgage; Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such premises will be sold at public vendue at one o'clock P. M., on the 22nd day of June, A. D. 1863, at the front door of the Court-House in Chaska, in the said county of Carver, by the Sheriff of said county, to satisfy the amount due upon said mortgage, and costs of sale.

Dated, Chaska, May 18, 1863. FERNAND HILL, Mortgagee. FRANK WARNER, Atty for Mortgagee.

State of Minnesota—Sale of School Lands.

IN accordance with an act entitled "An act to establish the State Land Office, and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1862, the following parcels or tracts of land will be sold at public vendue, at the office of the county Treasurer in the town of Chaska, Carver county, on Wednesday, the 10th day of June, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Lands on which 15 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid down:

Section.	Town.	Range.	Acres.	App. val.	Value of Imp't.
Chaska					
nw 1/4 1	16	116	23	\$5.00	\$0
sw 1/4 1	"	"	"	"	"
sw 1/4 2	"	"	"	"	201.00
sw 1/4 3	"	"	"	"	5.00
sw 1/4 4	"	"	"	"	5.00
sw 1/4 5	"	"	"	"	190.00
sw 1/4 6	"	"	"	"	50.00
sw 1/4 7	"	"	"	"	7.00
Lakota					
sw 1/4 1	16	116	24	5.00	375.00
sw 1/4 2	"	"	"	5.00	"
sw 1/4 3	"	"	"	5.00	100.00
sw 1/4 4	"	"	"	5.00	150.00
sw 1/4 5	"	"	"	5.00	"
sw 1/4 6	"	"	"	5.00	"
sw 1/4 7	"	"	"	5.00	"
San Francisco					
sw 1/4 1	16	114	24	5.00	115.00
sw 1/4 2	"	"	"	5.00	7.00
sw 1/4 3	"	"	"	5.00	225.00
Carver					
sw 1/4 1	16	115	24	5.00	600.00
sw 1/4 2	"	"	"	5.00	"
sw 1/4 3	"	"	"	5.00	50.00
sw 1/4 4	"	"	"	5.00	20.00
sw 1/4 5	"	"	"	5.00	100.00
sw 1/4 6	"	"	"	5.00	65.00
sw 1/4 7	"	"	"	5.00	"
sw 1/4 8	"	"	"	5.00	"
sw 1/4 9	"	"	"	5.00	20.00
sw 1/4 10	"	"	"	5.00	140.00
sw 1/4 11	"	"	"	5.00	20.00
sw 1/4 12	"	"	"	5.00	45.00
sw 1/4 13	"	"	"	5.00	150.00
Waconia					
sw 1/4 1	16	116	25	5.00	"
sw 1/4 2	"	"	"	5.00	"
sw 1/4 3	"	"	"	5.00	"
sw 1/4 4	"	"	"	5.00	"
sw 1/4 5	"	"	"	5.00	"
sw 1/4 6	"	"	"	5.00	"
sw 1/4 7	"	"	"	5.00	"
sw 1/4 8	"	"	"	5.00	"
sw 1/4 9	"	"	"	5.00	"
sw 1/4 10	"	"	"	5.00	"
sw 1/4 11	"	"	"	5.00	"
sw 1/4 12	"	"	"	5.00	"
sw 1/4 13	"	"	"	5.00	"
Waterbury					
sw 1/4 1	16	117	"	5.00	95.00
sw 1/4 2	"	"	"	5.00	"
sw 1/4 3	"	"	"	5.00	175.00

The balance of the purchase money is payable any time within twenty years, at the option of the purchaser, if interest at seven per cent. per annum is annually paid in advance.

Interest to the first day of June, 1864, must be paid at the time of the purchase.

Persons purchasing lands on which other parties have made improvements, will be required to pay the owner of the same the appraised value of his improvements, one half to be paid at the time of sale and the balance within six months thereafter, with interest at seven per cent. per annum.

In case the person occupying or improving the land has damaged the same, the appraised amount of damage will be deducted from his improvements, and when the account is settled, the damage will be added to the price of the land.

No lands will be sold for less than the appraised value. Purchase money payable in specie or legal tender notes.

CHAS. McCLATHI, Commissioner of State Land Office.

Estay Notice.

CAME into the enclosure of the sheriff, on or about the 15th day of May, 1863, THREE COLTS,

one a strawberry roan, 2 years old, one a strawberry roan, 1 year old—both mares, and one bay colt, star in forehead, horse colt, 1 year, old. The owner can find the same at my premises, and take them away upon paying reasonable charges. GEORGE FREDERICKS, Young America, May 18, 1863.

YALE & CAMPBELL,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

LEATHER!

FINDINGS, saddlery Hardware, &c., &c.

CORNER OF THIRD & ST. PETER STREETS

ST. PAUL, Minnesota.

OAK AND HEMLOCK

LEATHERS;

FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN

CALF AND KIP

Always on Hand.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Dissolution Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between George Ulmer and Joseph Fritz, under the name and style of Ulmer & Fritz and doing business as manufacturing fermented and distilled liquors at Chaska in Carver county, Minnesota, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by GEORGE ULMER, who has taken all the stock in trade, notes, accounts, &c., and hereby assumes to pay all the liabilities of the said firm. All persons owing said firm, on account or otherwise, are requested to call immediately and settle the same. Dated at Chaska, this 1st day of January, 1863. GEORGE ULMER, JOSEPH FRITZ.

THE Home Journal

FOR 1863.

A new series of this universally popular family newspaper will be commenced on the fourth day of January next—printed, as heretofore, on the finest of paper and with the best of type. We have the pleasure in informing the public that our contributors for the coming year, will be our old friend and colleague

Theodore S. Fay.

We have in preparation, also, for the coming year, several

Very thrilling stories.

Some of the ablest living pens are engaged for us.

We are anticipating for our readers a most agreeable surprise in the quality of our forthcoming sketches of

Travels and Adventures.

But the feature of our journal, which we have not yet mentioned, is perhaps the most cherished of all; its prominence as the exponent of

Refined Society.

Our correspondence with the leaders of fashion in New York and the other capitals, is especially valuable in this respect.

The Editors

will give the Journal their constant attention, as before, of the goings on, in the eventful scenes and places of the country.

Terms:—For one copy \$2; for three copies, \$5; for one copy three years, \$8; for a club of seven, \$10; for a club of fifteen copies \$20; and at that rate for a larger club, always in advance.

MORRIS & WILLES, Editors & Proprietors, 107 Fulton St., N. Y.

Notice to Road Builders.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the State Road from Chaska to St. Paul, recently surveyed by J. O. Brunius, Esq.; (or all of said road lying within the limits of Carver county) will be opened forthwith. All persons desiring to bid for the whole or a part of the work, and materials required for opening and finishing said road for travel, are invited to send in sealed proposals for the same to the office of the County Auditor, which proposals will be opened and laid before the Board of County Commissioners at their next meeting (Tuesday, the 15th day of May next) for their award upon the same. All persons bidding for said work are referred, for specifications for the same, to the committee appointed for that purpose, viz: Messrs. Faber, J. G. Maczold and Delamater. All parties residing on the line of said road are notified that said road will be opened forthwith.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners. GEO. BENNETT, Co. Auditor.

A large and good assortment of clocks just received and for sale.

W. E. HOLMES

1863.

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c.

now ready at the extensive house of

WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH,

(Successors to Weber, Williams & Yale.)

NO 25, LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

For EARLY SPRING TRADE, much the largest, best assorted and cheapest stock of

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, &c.

PARASOLS, WILLOW HOODS, &c.

To be found West of New York, and especially adapted to the wants of Merchants from all sections of the West. Our long experience in Trade extensive acquaintance with Manufacturers, and large Cash Purchases made in 1862 (before the late advance) for Trade of 1863, enable us to offer

Goods by the Dozen or Package

below present Eastern Value. Merchants will save money by examining our stock and buying Early

ORDERS SHALL HAVE PROMPT ATTENTION

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

March 1, 1863.

MACHINERY. Oil, a superior article

of turning Machinery and Steam Engines, For Sale at HOLMES

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COOLEY, CARVER & CO.,

Branch of COOLEY & TOWNE, (formerly LIVERMORE, COOLEY & CO.) St. Louis.

(ESTABLISHED 1843.)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

and Commission Merchants.

importers of foreign fruits, nuts, wines, liquors, segars, etc., etc.

Jackson street, between Levee and Third.

TER MSCASH. St. Paul, Minn.

In the Department of LIQUORS AND SEGARS our stock will be found large

and complete at all times, and at prices to suit the views of the closest buyers.

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S. P. & P. F. HODGES.

DEALERS IN FARM MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS.

Sole Agents for

Russell & co's massillon threshing machines; Bralley &

Pitt's Buffalo threshing machines; Wheeler, Melick and co's

wo horse threshers and cleaners; Schuttler's celebrated Chicago

wagons; McCormick's reaper and mower. J. I. Manny's

reaper and mower. Badger State reaper and mower. John

A. Woodward's improved smut machine and separator combined.

Besides, we keep constantly on hand Molineux Rock Island Plows, Excelsior Grain Fans, Revolving Horse Rakes, Cornshellers, Hay and Straw Cutters, Grindstones, Scythes, Axes, Axes, Forks, Scythes, Saws, Shovels, Spades, &c.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS throughout the country supplied promptly at prices

to suit the times. Descriptive Pamphlets of Machinery furnished on application to

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and SAINT PAUL

Railroad Way

LINE.

MOST DIRECT ROUTE

FROM ALL POINTS IN

THE NORTH WEST T

Chicago, Milwaukee, and

ALL POINTS

East and South.

The advantages of this route, from all points

on the Upper Mississippi to Chicago and the

East, are superior to those offered by any com-

peting line.

No change of Cars is made between Prairie du

Chien and Chicago.

The Splendid First Class Steamers of the

Prairie du Chien and St. Paul Packet Line, su-

perior to all others on the Upper Mississippi, for

speed, comfort, and convenience, make direct

connection with Express Trains at Prairie du

Chien.

By this route, passengers are enabled to reach

Chicago as quick as by any other; getting a full

night's restful breakfast, on board the steam-

ers; making the change from Steamers to cars

by daylight, and avoiding all Omnibus travel.

The distance from St. Paul to Chicago by this

route is 460 miles. The distance via the La

Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad is 402 miles.

Over one mile of Omnibus Travel is incurred by

taking the route via La Crosse and Milwaukee.

These facts entitle this line to at least an

equal share of the North-Western business.

C. N. HUBBELL, Western Traveling Agent.

MISSING ISSUE

Date: Jun 13 - Jul 11 1863